

This Page Is Inserted by IFW Operations  
and is not a part of the Official Record

## **BEST AVAILABLE IMAGES**

Defective images within this document are accurate representations of the original documents submitted by the applicant.

Defects in the images may include (but are not limited to):

- BLACK BORDERS
- TEXT CUT OFF AT TOP, BOTTOM OR SIDES
- FADED TEXT
- ILLEGIBLE TEXT
- SKEWED/SLANTED IMAGES
- COLORED PHOTOS
- BLACK OR VERY BLACK AND WHITE DARK PHOTOS
- GRAY SCALE DOCUMENTS

**IMAGES ARE BEST AVAILABLE COPY.**

**As rescanning documents *will not* correct images,  
please do not report the images to the  
Image Problem Mailbox.**



IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Applicants: Songlin Zhuang, Lingjuan Gu Examiner: Tarifur Rashid Chowdhury  
and Yinggang Qiu  
Application No: 09/963,939 Art Unit: 2871  
Filing Date: 09/26/2001  
Title: LIQUID CRYSTAL BASED OPTICAL SWITCH UTILIZING  
DIFFRACTION  
Atty. Docket: BAO TONG-101

\*\*\*\*\*  
CERTIFICATE OF MAILING

I hereby certify that this correspondence is being deposited with the United States Postal Services as First Class Mail in an envelope addressed to the Commissioner of Patents & Trademarks, U. S. Patent and Trademark Office, P. O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450 on Dec. 12, 2003

By: Robert K. Tandler  
Robert K. Tandler  
Reg. No.: 24,581  
Attorney for Applicant  
\*\*\*\*\*

RULE 131 DECLARATION

Commissioner of Patents & Trademarks  
U.S. Patent and Trademark Office  
P. O. Box 1450  
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Sir:

I, Lingjuan Gu, declare as follows:

That I am a co-inventor of a Patent Application entitled LIQUID CRYSTAL BASED OPTICAL SWITCH UTILIZING DIFFRACTION, Serial No. 09/963,939 filed September 25, 2001.

That I am an Associate Professor with the University of Shanghai for Science and Technology.

That before November 17, 2000 I, along with my co-inventors, conceived the idea of providing a liquid crystal layer sandwiched between two plates, with the liquid crystal layer

having a photopolymer dispersed throughout the liquid crystal layer as indicated by the upper left-most drawing of Songlin Zhuang's laboratory notebook labeled p.002, the date of this laboratory notebook entry being before November 17, 2000.

That all of the co-inventors were assembled and met before November 17, 2000 to discuss the subject matter of this laboratory notebook and that during the discussions we contributed to the idea outlined above.

That this laboratory notebook shows that with the application of a voltage across the liquid crystal layer, light entering from the left is diffracted off-axis by a controllable amount.

That laboratory notebook page 002 indicates serial use of liquid crystal layers so as to diffract an incoming light beam to one of four different spatial positions, depending on the voltages applied to two serial liquid crystal layers.

That subsequent to conceiving our invention, continuing work occurred to reduce the invention to practice.

That on December 15, 2000 the above laboratory notebook at page 004 indicates further work on the diffraction of an incoming beam.

That on December 20, 2000 at page 005, the above laboratory notebook shows reagents including activator and polymer to optimize the diffraction grating, including a method of making the liquid crystal layer.

That the above is an exact translation of page 005 of the above laboratory notebook, a copy of which is provided herewith.

That on March 28, 2001, the above laboratory notebook described at page 014 certain parameters for certain liquid crystal samples and the results of an experiment, and on May 8, 2001 an experimental procedure for adjusting the light path associated with diffraction switching.

That this page 014 is an exact translation of page 014 of the above laboratory notebook, a copy of which is provided herewith.

That on June 6, 2001 we have a notice accepting a patent by the State Intellectual Property Office of P.R. China (SIPO) for an invention entitled Method of Realizing an  $1 \times N$  and  $n \times N$  Multi-optical Switch.

That on September 21, 2001, as indicated by page 035 of the above laboratory notebook, an experiment was performed to determine further characteristics of the liquid crystal in terms of light path.

That page 035 is an exact translation of page 035 of the above laboratory notebook, a copy of which is provided herewith.

That on September 26, 2001 I, with my co-inventors, filed the subject Application.

That from the above, the invention of Claim 1 was conceived by us prior to November 17, 2000 and that work on the original project thereafter indicates that the invention was neither suppressed nor concealed nor was the invention abandoned.

That the invention was at least constructively reduced to practice on September 26, 2001 by the filing of the subject Application.

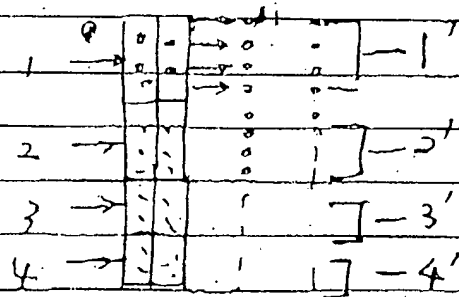
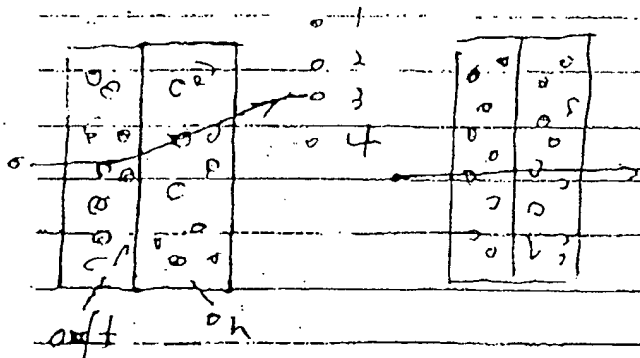
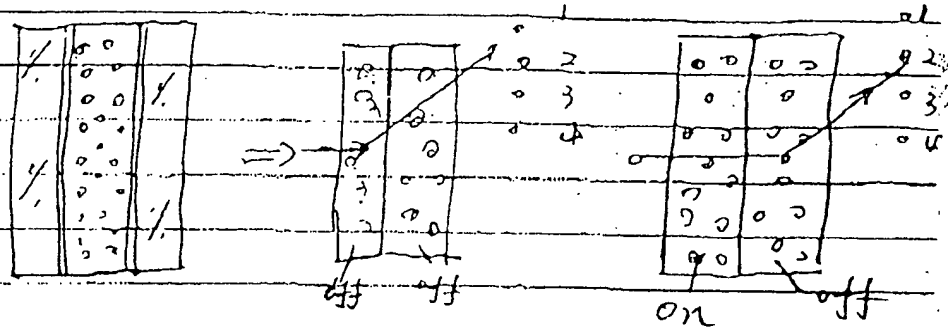
WHEREFORE I along with my co-inventors request that the reference entitled Publication No. US 2002/0097355A1 relating back to Provisional Patent Application No. 60/249,679 be withdrawn.

I further declare that all the statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code, and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the Application or any patent issuing thereon.

Lingjuan Gu  
Lingjuan Gu

Date: Dec. 5, 2023

002



让老师提出以上方案，经过大家讨论，一致同意方案可行。 祝。

Dr. Zhuang bring the above project, and pass by the discussion, everybody agree with him. Gu.

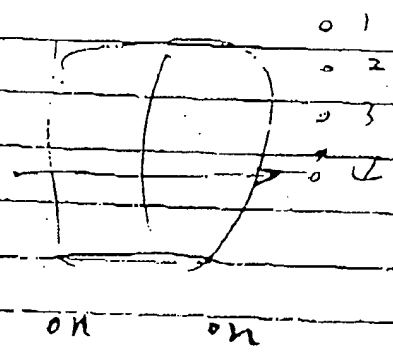
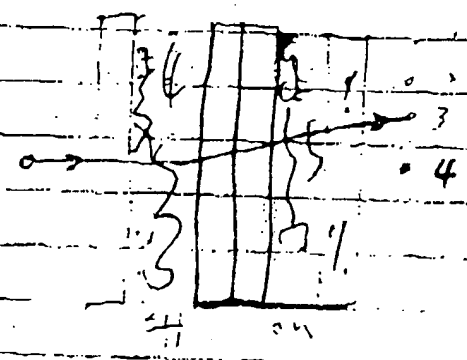
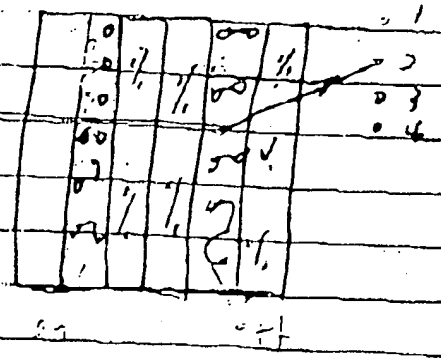
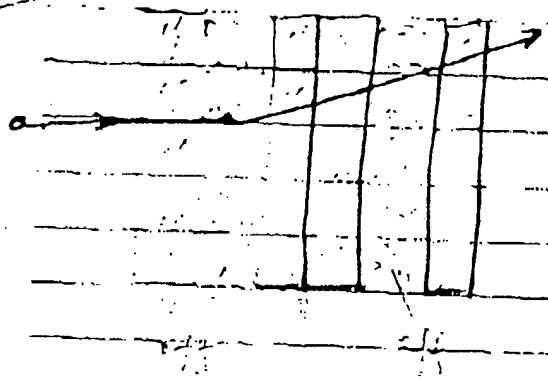
004

2000/12/15 星期五 Friday

2-3-2

output

output



Zhuang Gu Zheng

3  
4  
5  
6

005

2000/12/20

Wed

12:30 ~ 20:00

## 1 weigh reagents

a) activator :  $0.3553g = 250mg$ b) polymer 1 :  $15g$ 

∴ polymer: activator = 60:1

adjust the rate to 100:1 so 2.93g additional polymer needed

c) put into the liquid crystal 19.3g

d) the total amount reagents is  $19.3 + 51.2 = 70.5g$ 

## 2 set up the light path

The equipments are same to the teacher Wu which used to make concave holographic gratings. the He-Ne laser beams are expanded to sphere wave fronts and direct to the exposal area. By this means the ununiform interference fringes would form.

## 3 pump and print the ITO

heat up the mixture

put the liquid crystal into the polymer, the thick polymer beams unvary, after pump it by a vacuum air pump it will be more history attach a glue strip onto the exposaler.

## 4 the time of exposal (PM 6:15 ~ PM 8:00) un-solidification

## 5 the remain mixture of polymer + liquid crystal + activator becomes thicker un-solidification

## 6 2000/12/21 PM 3:00 (before half an hour) the plate does not solidificate under daylight lamp

(Zhong Sihong record 12/21 AM)



005

2000/12/20

星期三 下午 13:30 ~ 20:00 Pm.

## 1. 称量试剂:

a) 激活剂  $0.2553 \text{ g} = 250 \text{ mg}$ b) polymer  $15 \text{ g}$ polymer : 激活剂  $= 60 : 1$ 

将比例调整为 100:1

 $\Delta P_{100} = 7.93 \text{ g}$ c) 加入 溶剂  $19.3 \text{ g}$ d) 在烧杯中加药后一总质量为  $51.2 + 19.3 = 70.5 \text{ g}$ 

## 2. 调整全息光路:

余用吴老师凹面全息光栅的实验装置 He-Ne 激光  
经过两反射镜后成为球面波照射在曝光区域。将干涉条纹  
间距调至毫米级。

## 3. 抽真空与涂敷导电膜

Polymer 很稠，加入溶剂后搅拌均匀，经过抽真空后会更稀。  
用透明胶和双面胶沾于曝光器上。

## 4. 曝光 T.

PM 6:15 ~ PM 8:00 未固化。

## 5. 剩余膜的 P11 液晶+胶 变得更稠，未凝固

## 6. 于 2000/12/21 下午 3:00 (以前午+时) 曝光片在日光下固化

(郑健红 记于 12/21 / 上午

214

March 28

Wed.

	P <sub>1</sub> B <sub>3</sub> 2% sample	P <sub>2</sub> B <sub>3</sub> 2% sample	P <sub>3</sub> B <sub>3</sub> 2% sample
bottle weight	17.567 g	15.142 g	16.615 g
photo initiator	30 mg	32 mg	30 mg
polymer	P <sub>1</sub> : 1.5 g	P <sub>2</sub> : 1.5 g	P <sub>3</sub> : 1.5 g
Liquid crystal	1.5 g	1.5 g	1.5 g
total weight	20.5 g	18.1 g	19.6 g

RT (15°C)

Laser power 40 mW

P<sub>1</sub>B<sub>3</sub>

12:50 ~ 1:05

appear solidification spots

~ 1:15

92 T

P<sub>2</sub>B<sub>3</sub>

1:15 ~ 1:40

un-solidify (just a little)

P<sub>3</sub>B<sub>3</sub>

1:40 ~ 2:00

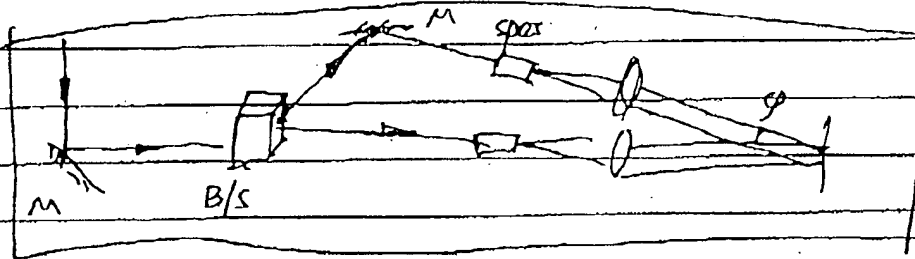
appear solidification

~ 2:10

solidify but un-uniform

May 8.

adjust the Light path



014

3月28日

星期三

	P <sub>1</sub> B <sub>3</sub> 2% 样品	P <sub>2</sub> B <sub>3</sub> 2% 样品	P <sub>3</sub> B <sub>3</sub> 2% 样品
无盖 称量瓶	17.547 克	15.142 克	16.615 克
光敏剂 photo initiator	加 30mg	加 30mg	加 30mg
OP	加 P <sub>1</sub> 1.5 克	加 P <sub>2</sub> 1.5 g	加 P <sub>3</sub> 1.5 g
加液品	各 1.5 克		
最后总重	20.5 克	18.1 克	19.6 克

室温 15°C

激光功率 40mA

不 而 6-7mA

P<sub>1</sub>B<sub>3</sub>

12:50 ~ 1:05

出现同化现象 (不明显)

~ 1:15 取 T

P<sub>2</sub>B<sub>3</sub>

1:15 ~ 1:40

不同化 (只同化一点)

P<sub>3</sub>B<sub>3</sub>~~1:40~~ 1:40 ~ 2:00

出现同化现象

~ 2:30 同化 但不均匀

5月8日

调整全息光路

光路图



光敏剂 光能损失较大

800nm 入 30+25 nm 出

折 透

(安性镜)

任意 1:1 光路图 全息图效果较好

300nm/nm

φ 值 = 8°

035

9/21

P<sub>3</sub>B<sub>2</sub> 2%

6-7% Liquid Crystal

T = 10 μm

Laser power 40 mW

t = 21 min

 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 12.6 \\ 33.3 \end{array} \right.$ 
 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 7.1 \\ 37.4 \end{array} \right.$ 

t = 21.5 min

 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 13.2 \\ 26.8 \end{array} \right.$ 
 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 6.4 \\ 22.0 \end{array} \right.$ 

t = 22 min

 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 10.8 \\ 21.5 \end{array} \right.$ 
 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 5.0 \\ 23.0 \end{array} \right.$ 

t = 22.5 min

 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 8.5 \\ 15.7 \end{array} \right.$ 
 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 5.0 \\ 17.4 \end{array} \right.$ 

t = 23.5 min

 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 7.4 \\ 11.5 \end{array} \right.$ 
 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 4.4 \\ 12.3 \end{array} \right.$ 

left power 55°

right power 40°

material ~~traces~~ and light path same to the above. Laser power = 25 mW

t = 32 min

 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 5.4 \\ 24.5 \end{array} \right.$ 
 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 3.1 \\ 28.3 \end{array} \right.$ 

t = 34 min

 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 3.0 \\ 23.6 \end{array} \right.$ 
 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 3.1 \\ 20.9 \end{array} \right.$ 

t = 36 min

 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 3.3 \\ 12.5 \end{array} \right.$ 
 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2.3 \\ 14.3 \end{array} \right.$ 
P<sub>3</sub>B<sub>2</sub> 2% 50% Liquid Crystal (light path unchanged)

T = 10 μm

Laser power 28 mW

t = 32 min

 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 0.1 \\ 2.6 \end{array} \right.$ 
 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 0.1 \\ 3.1 \end{array} \right.$ 

t = 33 min

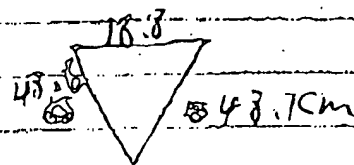
 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 0.1 \\ 1.3 \end{array} \right.$ 
 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 0.1 \\ 2.1 \end{array} \right.$

035

9月21日

 $P_3B_2$  2% 60% 液晶 $T=10\mu m$ 

激光功率 = 40mw

 $t=21min$ 

$$\begin{cases} 12.6 \\ 33.3 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 7.1 \\ 37.4 \end{cases}$$
 $t=21.5min$ 

$$\begin{cases} 13.2 \\ 26.8 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 6.4 \\ 32.0 \end{cases}$$
 $t=22min$ 

$$\begin{cases} 10.8 \\ 21.5 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 5.0 \\ 23.0 \end{cases}$$
 $t=22.5min$ 

$$\begin{cases} 8.5 \\ 15.7 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 5.0 \\ 17.4 \end{cases}$$
 $t=23.5min$ 

$$\begin{cases} 7.4 \\ 11.5 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 4.4 \\ 12.3 \end{cases}$$

左边入射光 550

右边入射光 410

材料、光路同上

激光功率 = 25mw

 $t=32min$ 

$$\begin{cases} 5.4 \\ 24.5 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 3.1 \\ 28.3 \end{cases}$$
 $t=34min$ 

$$\begin{cases} 2.0 \\ 23.6 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 3.1 \\ 20.9 \end{cases}$$
 $t=36min$ 

$$\begin{cases} 3.3 \\ 12.5 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 2.3 \\ 14.3 \end{cases}$$
 $P_3B_2$  2% 50% 液晶

光路不变

 $T=10\mu m$ 

激光功率 = 25mw

 $t=32min$ 

$$\begin{cases} 0.1 \\ 2.6 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 0.1 \\ 3.1 \end{cases}$$
 $t=33min$ 

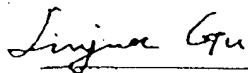
$$\begin{cases} 0.1 \\ 2.3 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 0.1 \\ 3.0 \end{cases}$$

**CORROBORATING STATEMENT**

### **The description of the drawing in lab notebook page 002**

The drawing of the device in lab notebook page 002 describe the concept of optical switch based on polymer dispersed liquid crystal (PDLC). The PDLC material is sandwiched by two glass with ITO layer. A holographic grating can be written on the PDLC device by using interference method of two laser beams. When the voltage is applied cross the device the grating will disappear. Then the device becomes glass plat. The grating appears again as soon as the voltage is released. This function of the PDLC device can be utilized to establish a optical switch. The dots on the drawing of the device refer to PDLC material.



---

Lingjuan Gu

Senior engineer, Photonics lab

University of Shanghai for Sci. & Tech.

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Applicants: Songlin Zhuang, Lingjuan Gu      Examiner: Tarifur Rashid Chowdhury  
                  and Yinggang Qiu  
Application No: 09/963,939                      Art Unit: 2871  
Filing Date: 09/26/2001  
Title: LIQUID CRYSTAL BASED OPTICAL SWITCH UTILIZING  
              DIFFRACTION  
Atty. Docket: BAO TONG-101

\*\*\*\*\*  
CERTIFICATE OF MAILING

I hereby certify that this correspondence is being deposited with the United States Postal Services as First Class Mail in an envelope addressed to the Commissioner of Patents & Trademarks, U. S. Patent and Trademark Office, P. O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450 on December 12, 2003.

By: Robert K. Tandler  
Robert K. Tandler  
Reg. No.: 24,581  
Attorney for Applicant  
\*\*\*\*\*

RULE 131 DECLARATION

Commissioner of Patents & Trademarks  
U.S. Patent and Trademark Office  
P. O. Box 1450  
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Sir:

I, Yinggang Qiu, declare as follows:

That I am a co-inventor of a Patent Application entitled LIQUID CRYSTAL BASED OPTICAL SWITCH UTILIZING DIFFRACTION, Serial No. 09/963,939 filed September 25, 2001.

That I am a Professor with the University of Shanghai for Science and Technology.

That before November 17, 2000 I, along with my co-inventors, conceived the idea of providing a liquid crystal layer sandwiched between two plates, with the liquid crystal layer having a photopolymer dispersed throughout the liquid crystal layer as indicated by the upper



That this page 014 is an exact translation of page 014 of the above laboratory notebook, a copy of which is provided herewith.

That on June 6, 2001 we have a notice accepting a patent by the State Intellectual Property Office of P.R. China (SIPO) for an invention entitled Method of Realizing an  $1 \times N$  and  $n \times N$  Multi-optical Switch.

That on September 21, 2001, as indicated by page 035 of the above laboratory notebook, an experiment was performed to determine further characteristics of the liquid crystal in terms of light path.

That page 035 is an exact translation of page 035 of the above laboratory notebook, a copy of which is provided herewith.

That on September 26, 2001 I, with my co-inventors, filed the subject Application.

That from the above, the invention of Claim 1 was conceived by us prior to November 17, 2000 and that work on the original project thereafter indicates that the invention was neither suppressed nor concealed nor was the invention abandoned.

That the invention was at least constructively reduced to practice on September 26, 2001 by the filing of the subject Application.

WHEREFORE I along with my co-inventors request that the reference entitled Publication No. US 2002/0097355A1 relating back to Provisional Patent Application No. 60/249,679 be withdrawn.

I further declare that all the statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are

left-most drawing of Songlin Zhuang's laboratory notebook labeled p.002, the date of this laboratory notebook entry being before November 17, 2000.

That all of the co-inventors were assembled and met before November 17, 2000 to discuss the subject matter of this laboratory notebook and that during the discussions we contributed to the idea outlined above.

That this laboratory notebook shows that with the application of a voltage across the liquid crystal layer, light entering from the left is diffracted off-axis by a controllable amount.

That laboratory notebook page 002 indicates serial use of liquid crystal layers so as to diffract an incoming light beam to one of four different spatial positions, depending on the voltages applied to two serial liquid crystal layers.

That subsequent to conceiving our invention, continuing work occurred to reduce the invention to practice.

That on December 15, 2000 the above laboratory notebook at page 004 indicates further work on the diffraction of an incoming beam.

That on December 20, 2000 at page 005, the above laboratory notebook shows reagents including activator and polymer to optimize the diffraction grating, including a method of making the liquid crystal layer.

That the above is an exact translation of page 005 of the above laboratory notebook, a copy of which is provided herewith.

That on March 28, 2001, the above laboratory notebook described at page 014 certain parameters for certain liquid crystal samples and the results of an experiment, and on May 8, 2001 an experimental procedure for adjusting the light path associated with diffraction switching.

punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code, and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the Application or any patent issuing thereon.

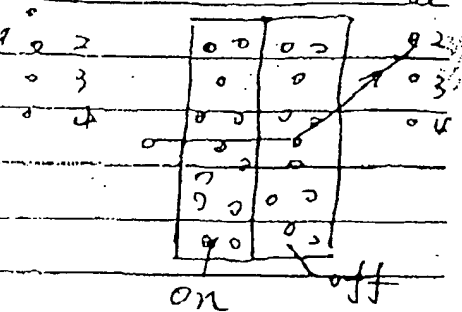
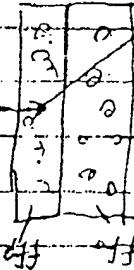
Yinggang Qiu  
Yinggang Qiu

Date: Dec. 5, 2003

002

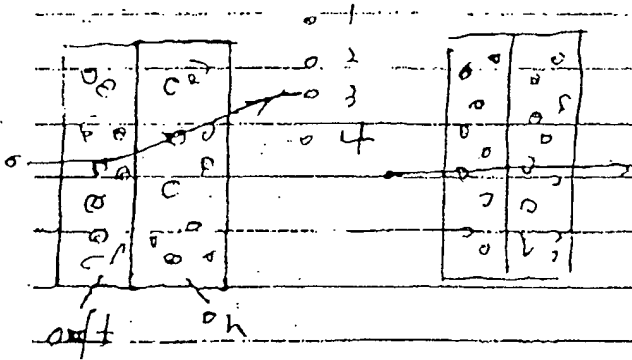


⇒



on

off



off

on



2

3

4

让老师提出来，以上方案，经过大家讨论，一致同意方案3行。张。

Dr. Zhuang bring the above project, and pass by the discussion, everybody agree with him. Gu.

004

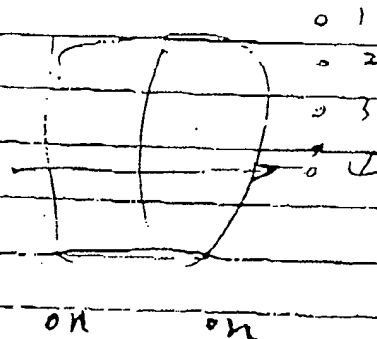
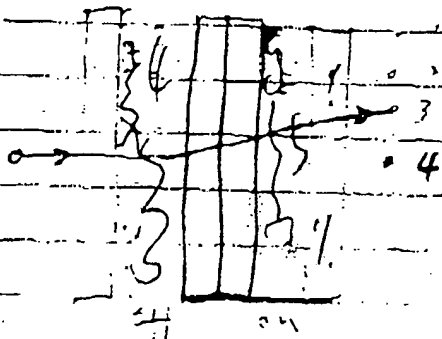
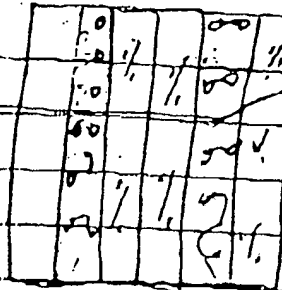
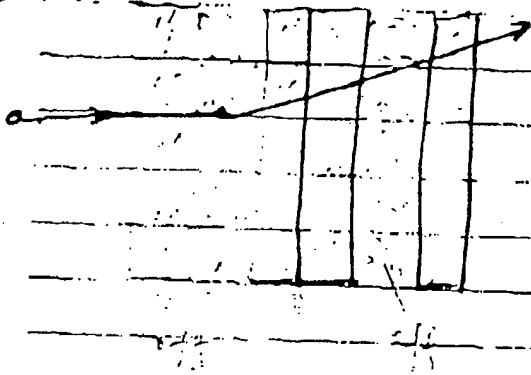
2000/12/15 星期五 Friday

25.3

assumption

output

calc-T



Zhuang Gu Zheng

005

2020/12/20

Wed

12:30 ~ 20:00

## 1 weigh reagents

a) activator :  $0.2553g \approx 250mg$ 

b) polymer 1 : 15g

- polymer: activator = 60:1

adjust the ratio to 100:1 so 7.93g additional polymer needed

c) put into the liquid crystal 19.3g

d) the total amount reagents is  $19.3 + 51.2 = 70.5g$ 

## 2 set up the light path

The equipments are same to the teacher Wu which used to make concave holographic gratings. the He-Ne laser beams are expanded to sphere wave fronts and direct to the exposure area. By this means the ununiform interference fringes would form.

## 3 pump and print the ITO

heat up the mixture

put the liquid crystal into the polymer, the thick polymer becomes watery. after pump it by a vacuum air pump it will be more watery attach a glue strip onto the exposaler.

## 4 the time of exposure (PM 6:15 ~ PM 8:00) un-solidification

## 5 the remain mixture of polymer + liquid crystal + activator becomes thicker un-solidification

## 6 2020/12/21 PM 3:00 (before half an hour) the plate does not solidificate under daylight lamp

(Zhang Sihong record 12/21 AM)

005

2000/12/20

星期三 下午 12:30 ~ 20:00 Pm.

## 1. 称量试剂:

a) 敏活剂  $0.2553 \text{ g} = 250 \text{ mg}$ b) Polymer  $15 \text{ g}$ Polymer : 敏活剂  $= 60 : 1$ 

将比例调整为 100:1

 $\Delta P_{100} = 7.93 \text{ g}$ c) 加入 敏活剂  $19.3 \text{ g}$ d) 在烧杯中加好后一总质量为  $51.2 + 19.3 = 70.5 \text{ g}$ 

## 2. 调整全息光路:

经周景贵师四面全息光栅的实验装置 He-Ne 激光  
 经过两针束透镜后成为球面波照射在曝光区域 将干涉条纹  
 间距干涉条纹

## 3. 抽真空与涂敷导电膜

Polymer 很稠, 加入敏活剂后搅拌均匀, 经过抽真空后会更稀  
 用透明胶和双面胶沾于曝光器上

## 4. 曝光 T. PM 6:15 ~ PM 8:00 未固化.

## 5. 剥余膜的 P+ 设备 + 胶 变得更稠, 未凝固

## 6. 于 2000/12/21 下午 3:00 (以前半小时) 曝光片在日光下固化

(郑健仁 记于 12/21 / 上午

014

March 28	Wed.		
	P <sub>1</sub> B <sub>3</sub> 2% sample	P <sub>2</sub> B <sub>3</sub> 2% sample	P <sub>3</sub> B <sub>3</sub> 2% sample
bottle weight	17.547 g	15.142 g	16.615 g
photoiminator	30mg	30mg	30mg
polymer	P <sub>1</sub> : 1.5g	P <sub>2</sub> : 1.5g	P <sub>3</sub> : 1.5g
Liquid crystal	1.5g	1.5g	1.5g
total weight	20.5 g	18.1 g	19.6 g

RT (15°C)

Laser power 40 mW

P<sub>1</sub>B<sub>3</sub>

12:50 ~ 1:05

appear solidification spot

~ 1:15

2 T

P<sub>2</sub>B<sub>3</sub>

1:15 ~ 1:40

un-solidificate (just a little)

P<sub>3</sub>B<sub>3</sub>

1:40 ~ 2:00

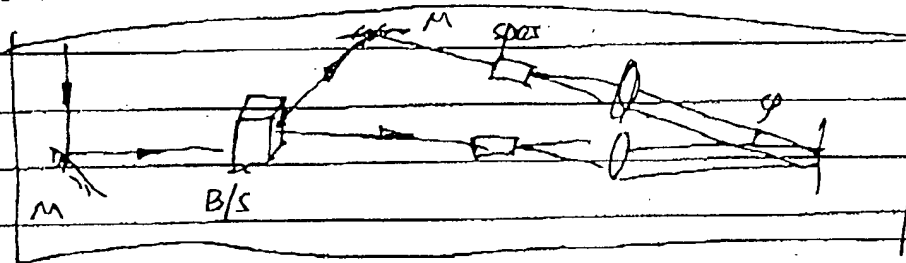
appear solidification

~ 2:10

solidificate but un-uniform

May 8.

adjust the Light path





014

3月28日

星期三

	<del>P<sub>1</sub>B<sub>3</sub></del> P <sub>1</sub> B <sub>3</sub> 2%样品	P <sub>2</sub> B <sub>3</sub> 2%样品	P <sub>3</sub> B <sub>3</sub> 2%样品
无盖称量瓶	17.547克	15.142克	16.615
光敏剂 photo initiator	加 30mg	加 30mg	加 30mg
加P	加 P <sub>1</sub> 1.5克	加 P <sub>2</sub> 1.5g	加 P <sub>3</sub> 1.5g
加液晶	各 1.5克		
最后总重	20.5克	18.1克	19.6克

室温 15°C

激光功率 40mA

不 而 6-7mA

P<sub>1</sub>B<sub>3</sub>

12:50 ~ 1:05

出现同化现象 (不明显)

~ 1:15 取T

P<sub>2</sub>B<sub>3</sub>

1:15 ~ 1:40

不同化 (只同化一点)

P<sub>3</sub>B<sub>3</sub>

1:40 ~ 2:00

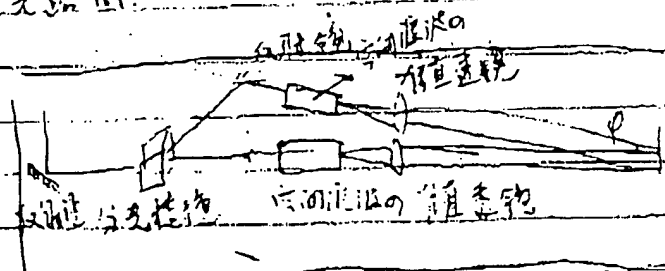
出现同化现象

~ 2:30 同化 但不均匀

5月8日

调中全息光路

光路图



全息记录 光能损失较大

80mA 入 30+25 mA 出

折 透

(安和光镜)

使用 1:1 透镜 全息记录效果较好

300μA/mm

φ值 = 8°

035

9/21

 $P_3 B_2$  2%

60% Liquid Crystal

 $T = 10 \mu m$ 

Laser power 40 mW

 $t = 21 \text{ min}$ 

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 12.6 \\ 33.3 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 7.1 \\ 37.4 \end{array} \right.$$
 $t = 21.5 \text{ min}$ 

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 13.2 \\ 26.8 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 6.4 \\ 32.0 \end{array} \right.$$
 $t = 22 \text{ min}$ 

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 10.8 \\ 21.5 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 5.0 \\ 23.0 \end{array} \right.$$
 $t = 22.5 \text{ min}$ 

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 8.5 \\ 15.7 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 5.0 \\ 17.4 \end{array} \right.$$
 $t = 23.5 \text{ min}$ 

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 7.4 \\ 11.5 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 4.4 \\ 12.3 \end{array} \right.$$

Left power 55°

right power 40°

material ~~material~~ and light path same to the above. Laser power = 25 mW $t = 32 \text{ min}$ 

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 5.4 \\ 24.5 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 3.1 \\ 26.3 \end{array} \right.$$
 $t = 34 \text{ min}$ 

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 3.0 \\ 23.6 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 3.1 \\ 20.9 \end{array} \right.$$
 $t = 36 \text{ min}$ 

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 3.3 \\ 12.5 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2.3 \\ 14.3 \end{array} \right.$$
 $P_3 B_2$  2% 50% Liquid Crystal

(Light path unchanged)

 $T = 10 \mu m$ 

Laser power 28 mW

 $t = 32 \text{ min}$ 

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 0.1 \\ 2.6 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 0.1 \\ 3.1 \end{array} \right.$$
 $t = 33 \text{ min}$ 

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 0.1 \\ 2.3 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 0.1 \\ 2.1 \end{array} \right.$$

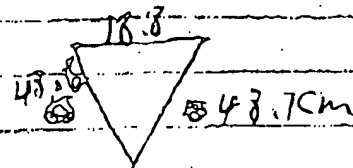
035

9月21日

P<sub>3</sub>B<sub>2</sub> 2% 60% 液晶

T=10μm

激光功率=40mw



$$t=21\text{min} \quad \begin{cases} 12.6 \\ 33.3 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} 7.1 \\ 37.4 \end{cases}$$

$$t=21.5\text{min} \quad \begin{cases} 13.2 \\ 26.8 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} 6.4 \\ 32.0 \end{cases}$$

$$t=22\text{min} \quad \begin{cases} 10.8 \\ 21.5 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} 5.0 \\ 23.0 \end{cases}$$

$$t=22.5\text{min} \quad \begin{cases} 8.5 \\ 15.7 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} 5.0 \\ 11.4 \end{cases}$$

$$t=23.5\text{min} \quad \begin{cases} 7.4 \\ 11.5 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} 4.4 \\ 12.3 \end{cases}$$

左边入射光 550      右边入射光 410

材料. 光路同上

激光功率=25mw

$$t=32\text{min} \quad \begin{cases} 5.4 \\ 24.5 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} 3.1 \\ 28.3 \end{cases}$$

$$t=34\text{min} \quad \begin{cases} 2.0 \\ 23.6 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} 3.1 \\ 20.9 \end{cases}$$

$$t=36\text{min} \quad \begin{cases} 3.3 \\ 12.5 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} 2.3 \\ 14.3 \end{cases}$$

P<sub>3</sub>B<sub>2</sub> 2% 50% 液晶

光路不变

T=10μm

激光功率=25mw

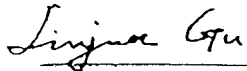
$$t=32\text{min} \quad \begin{cases} 0.1 \\ 2.6 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} 0.1 \\ 3.1 \end{cases}$$

$$t=33\text{min} \quad \begin{cases} 0.1 \\ 2.3 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} 0.1 \\ 3.0 \end{cases}$$

**CORROBORATING STATEMENT**

### **The description of the drawing in lab notebook page 002**

The drawing of the device in lab notebook page 002 describe the concept of optical switch based on polymer dispersed liquid crystal (PDLC). The PDLC material is sandwiched by two glass with ITO layer. A holographic grating can be written on the PDLC device by using interference method of two laser beams. When the voltage is applied cross the device the grating will disappear. Then the device becomes glass plat. The grating appears again as soon as the voltage is released. This function of the PDLC device can be utilized to establish a optical switch. The dots on the drawing of the device refer to PDLC material.



---

Lingjuan Gu

Senior engineer, Photonics lab

University of Shanghai for Sci. & Tech.